

A Publication of the
EFO Collectors' Club
APS Affiliate #103
ATA Chapter #94

The EFO Collector



January - March 2008 Volume XXVI No. 3 (Whole Number 150) ISSN 1099-7377



Betanov:
Freak Extreme



Krieger: IBEAC Variations

*Monteiro: Canadian
Tagging Errors*



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From Your Editor

What do you look for when you attend a stamp show? When I was growing up in Turkey, the main attraction of a stamp show were the exhibits. When I started attending stamp shows in the US (after a very long hiatus), I was somewhat surprised to see that the by far larger space was taken up by the dealers' bourse, and that typically the exhibits are confined to some peripheral area. That was also the case at the Mega Event recently at Madison Square Garden in New York, except worse: The 28-page catalog had reduced the listing and descriptions of the exhibits to less than a page. Many of the features typically found in such a catalog were absent. For example, the listing did not contain frame numbers. So, if you wanted to find a particular exhibit, all you could do was an essentially random search. In addition, many of the exhibits were not even listed in the catalog. I find that this shortchanges exhibitors whose exhibits are omitted. My preferred way to view exhibits (and the only way in a really large international exhibition) is go through stamp show's catalog first, mark up the exhibits of particular interest and first focus on those. When frame numbers are not provided, this does not work as well. When exhibits are not completely listed, the method breaks down completely. But the state of the catalog might have been only an indicator, because I would say that there was a general air of carelessness throughout the show. For example, there was a projector that, I guess, was intended to have shown digital exhibits. The projector was attached to a computer, neatly hidden under the stand on which the projector was positioned. I guess the program which was to have shown the digital exhibits as a slide show had failed, so there was an error message on the screen, and that error message remained there from the time I arrived to the time I left, several hours later. So much for digital exhibits... Don't stamp collectors deserve better? Or is it presumed that they do not see anything other than dealer tables?

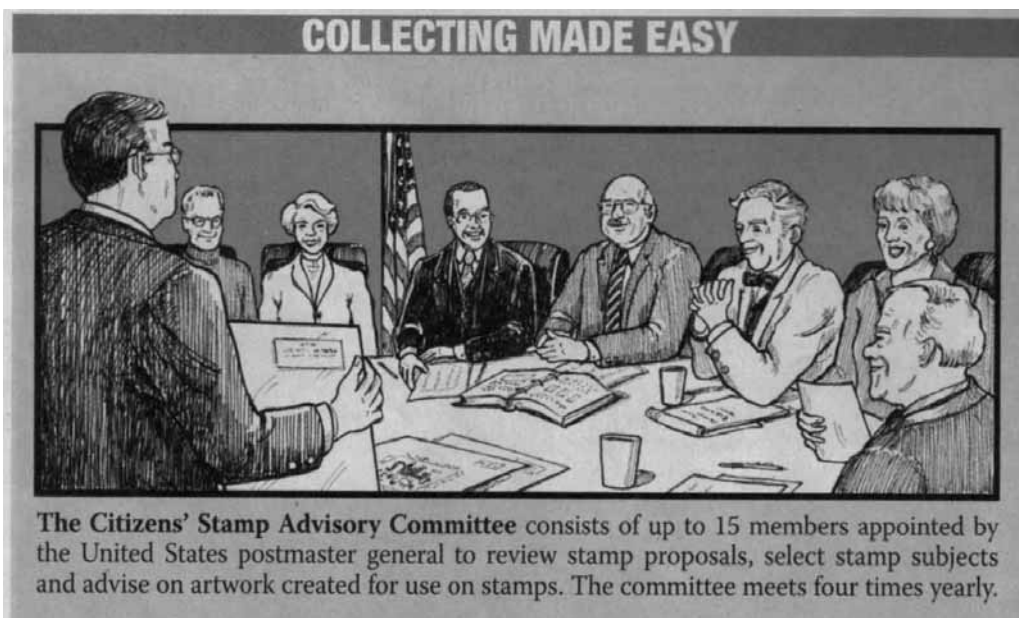
Not all was bad, though, because the exhibits, for me at least, saved the day. Some of them were highly interesting. One of them, titled "Haiti: A Study & Plating Guide of the 10c Dumas Stamp of 1935", by Peter C. Jeannopoulos, was essentially a primer on how to tell apart different plate positions. It was fascinating, as Mr. Jeannopoulos explained with a large number of enlarged drawings how plate imperfections can be used to tell from which plate position of particular stamp comes. It was an eye opener, in particular if you look at two stamps and think right away that, if they look similar, they must be identical! One could refer to the differences that cause similar stamps from different plate positions to be different as "micro-errors", but then, almost every stamp created would qualify as an "error". Perhaps we should change the name of the EFOCC to be MaEFOCC, adding a qualifier of "Macro" to the beginning of our Club's name, to indicate that we generally look for the macro-errors... As an aside, looking at exhibits, one realizes how important errors, freaks & oddities are in enriching an exhibit, to give that extra touch that differentiates it from their competitors.

Wishing you the best and philatelically happy times!

Cemil



Members In The Press



Linn's issue dated January 28, 2008, had the cartoon above in the "Collecting Made Easy" column, which coincidentally shares the page with John Hotchner's "U.S. Notes" column. Your Editor thought that the fourth individual from the right looked familiar and e-mailed John. His reply: "We had a meeting this week, and the members having seen the picture seem to think it is me. Others are also identifiable in the picture. I was not consulted on the subject by Linn's....Indeed the first time I saw the picture was when I opened the issue to read it."

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The EFO Collector is published quarterly, in March, June, September and December. The submission deadline for any issue is the 15th of the month preceding the issue, e.g. 2/15, 6/15, 8/15 and 11/15. Send or e-mail editorial material directly to the Editor.

Sample copies of **The EFO Collector** are available for \$3 from the Secretary.

Membership includes subscription to **The EFO Collector**. Membership fees are as follows:

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Secretary	Stan Raugh 4217 8 th Avenue, Temple, PA 19560	trex@bigplanet.com	Phone: (610) 921-5717
Editor	Cemil Betanov 153 Claudy Lane, New Hyde Park, NY 11040	CemilB@optonline.net	Phone: (516) 849-6604
Club	Nancy B. Clark	nbc@cape.com	Phone: (508) 428-9132
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Club	Jerome V. V. Kasper	jerome.kasper@gmail.com	
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Exhibiting EFOCC Members

CHICAGOPEX 2007, November 16-18, 2007, Arlington Heights, IL

Eliot A. Landau, *Classic France: Postal History of the Ceres and Napoleon Issues of 1849-75*, Gold, Chicago Philatelic Society Best Exhibit by a CPS Member.

Joseph Monteiro, *Definitive Postage Stamps of Canada (1953-2005) – An Analytic Approach*, Literature, Gold.

SANDICAL 2008, January 25-28, 2008, San Diego, CA

Gerald Farrelly, *Washington-Franklin 1 Cent Issue 1908-1923*, Gold, American Philatelic Society 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence.

Jerome V. V. Kasper, *Aerogrammes of Ethiopia*, Vermeil, United Postal Stationery Society Marcus White Award.

Francis Adams, *Neanderthal*, Single Frame, Gold.

COLOPEX 2008, February 1-3, 2008, Columbus, OH

Joann Lenz, *The 6¢ Theodore Roosevelt Stamp 1955-1968*, Gold, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award

C. David Eeles, *FIPEX: The Souvenir Sheets*, Vermeil, American First Day Cover Society Award, Columbus Philatelic Club Albert Myers Award.

Ken Lawrence, **C. David Eeles** & **Anthony S. Wawrukiewicz**, *The Liberty Series*, Literature: Handbooks and Catalogs, Grand and Gold.

Joseph Monteiro, *Canadian Postage Stamp Errors of The Queen Elizabeth II Era, Volumes I, II & III*, Literature: Handbooks and Catalogs, Gold.

Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition, February 1-3, 2008, Sarasota, FL

Hideo Yokota, *U.S. Air Mail Special Delivery Issues of 1934-1936*, Gold, United States Stamp Society Statue of Freedom Award

New York Postage Stamp Mega Event 2008, March 6-9, 2008, New York, NY

Douglas N. & Nancy B. Clark, *The U.S. 1903 Hartford Postal Stationery*, Vermeil.

Congratulations to our Exhibitor Members!



EFOCC Executive Board Actions

The EFOCC Executive Board had a virtual meeting (conducted using e-mails addressed to every other Board Member) and unanimously approved the following items:

- The life membership rates will be increased effective July 1, 2008. The new rates are \$300 for those younger than 65 years of age, and \$240 for those 65 and older.
- In order to take advantage of the current life membership rates, you need to mail a check to the EFOCC Secretary Stan Raugh with a postmark dated before July 1, 2008.
- The initiation fee currently in effect is being dropped immediately.
- The Board decided to purchase an insurance policy to cover the liability for items sent in for the Auction, while these items reside in the Auction Director's premises and while these items are transported to and shown to prospective purchasers at Club meetings. The annual cost for this policy will be \$260, which includes a \$10 surcharge for claims related to acts of terrorism. The policy will be effective February 1, 2008.
- It should be noted, Members sending items to the Auction Director for inclusion in the Action should continue to ensure those, as the coverage of this policy is not effective until items have been received and acknowledged by the Auction Director.
- Any Member who has questions or comments on these items is encouraged to e-mail or write to the EFOCC President or any other Board Member as listed on page 4 of this issue of **The EFO Collector**.

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Tagging Errors on Canadian Stamps (Part 1)

Joseph Monteiro

The study of tagging on stamps is often a neglected aspect of philately. This is unfortunate as tagging is one of the dimensions used to classify stamps that have made philately a more interesting hobby. Stamps with different types of tagging material used on it are classified as different varieties. Stamps with tagging applied differently result in different varieties. Stamps with the tagging omitted partially or completely where it should exist create tagging errors. In addition, tagging enables philatelists to use this dimension to adopt a more educational approach to philately. It enables philatelists to theorize about the format in which stamps are printed or about the nature of the error that has occurred.

In this article, first, what is tagging and why philatelists should be interested in it will be examined. Second, the Winnipeg tagging and the types of Winnipeg tagging errors will be briefly examined. Third, the Ottawa tagging and the types of Ottawa tagging errors will be examined in detail. Fourth, we will examine tagging errors that occur when stamps are misperforated. Fifth, the reasons for tagging errors and how tagging can provide a more educational approach to philately will be examined. Finally, a few concluding remarks will be made.

Review of Tagging

What is tagging?

Tagging generally refers to the application of a luminescent (phosphorescent or fluorescent) substance to the printed surface or within the paper of the stamp. The luminescent substance may be a phosphor compound, various forms of zinc sulfide or silicate, calcium silicate or any number of organic polymers. Tagging has also taken the form of graphite lines before the application of the gum (in the U.K. in 1957). Tagging may appear as vertical and/or horizontal bars on the stamp, as applied in Canada, or, it may cover a large block, a portion of the printed image, or the entire stamp, as applied on stamps from the USA.

Why Should Philatelists Be Interested in Tagging?

The most important reason for philatelists to consider tagging is because it provides one more dimension to classify and distinguish between various varieties of stamps. It also greatly adds to the pleasure and enjoyment of philatelists at a reasonable cost. For example, the tagging substance may be different or the width of the tagging may be different, or the placement of the tag on the stamps may be different, etc. Second, the application of tagging on stamps leads to the creation of a new class of errors: tagging errors. In fact, books have been written specifically devoted to the field of studying tagging errors! One such authoritative publication is *Canadian Tagged Error and Tagged Perforations* by Ken Rose. Third, tagging is also useful in identifying the cause of the error on a stamp, namely whether a misperforation is due to a print shift or a shift of the perforations.

Winnipeg Tagging

The name *Winnipeg tagging* was probably due to the fact that the automatic facer-cancellation was first installed in the City of Winnipeg in 1962. Winnipeg tagging is easily recognizable because this tagging has an "afterglow" once the UV light on the stamp is turned off. This type of tagging is phosphorescent. The phosphorescent property may be lost if the stamps are not stored in the dark, or if they are overexposed, or if used stamps are soaked excessively in water. Winnipeg tagging does not migrate to other parts of the stamp, or to other materials it comes into contact with. Winnipeg tagging may be visible under ordinary light if the stamps are held up at an angle to the light, and if one is looking for it, but it is difficult to tell whether this is Winnipeg tagging or another type of tagging.

Winnipeg tagging was applied in either 4mm or 8mm wide bars (4mm bars down the centre of the stamp, or 8mm bars down the vertical perforation) [3]. For a short period however, a 5mm tagging bar was used on the side of the stamps. These three types of tagging are described as: Type W1 (Winnipeg 1-bar); Type W2 (Winnipeg 2-bar); and Type W3 (Winnipeg 5mm bar, split). These three types of Winnipeg tagging have resulted in three basic types of Winnipeg tagging errors. These errors are explained hereafter. A fourth type of Winnipeg tagging (Type W4) is similar to the Type W3, except that it is a 6mm bar, split. Finally, a fifth type of Winnipeg tagging, a single tag bar on a stamp, has only been used on the 4¢ Cameo definitive.

The Types of Winnipeg Tagging Errors

The 4mm Winnipeg tagging (Type W1) down the centre of the stamp can result in two basic types of tagging errors. First, the tagging bar can be shifted to the sides of the stamp, appearing as 2mm tag bars on the sides of the stamp. Second, the tagging can appear, at the sides together with the normal tagging in the centre.

The 8mm tagging at the sides of the two adjacent stamps (Type W2, shown in Figure 1a) can result in five basic types of tagging errors. First, the tagging bar could have shifted to the left of the stamp (Figure 1b); second, the tagging bar could have shifted to the centre of the stamp (Figure 1c); and third, the tagging bar could have shifted to the right of the stamp (Figure 1d); fourth, the tagging could have appeared in the centre of the stamp, with the normal tagging (Figure 1e); and, finally, the tagging could appear missing on either the right side or left side of the stamp (Figure 1f).

The 5mm Winnipeg tagging (W3) is split between a pair of stamps resulting in only one 2.5mm tag at either side. This type of tagging can result in one basic type of tagging error. The tagging appears in the middle of the stamp rather than split between the stamp on one side. One variation of this error is of course the width of the tagging bar where it is less than 2.5mm or more than 2.5mm. These types of tagging errors have not attracted the attention of philatelists.

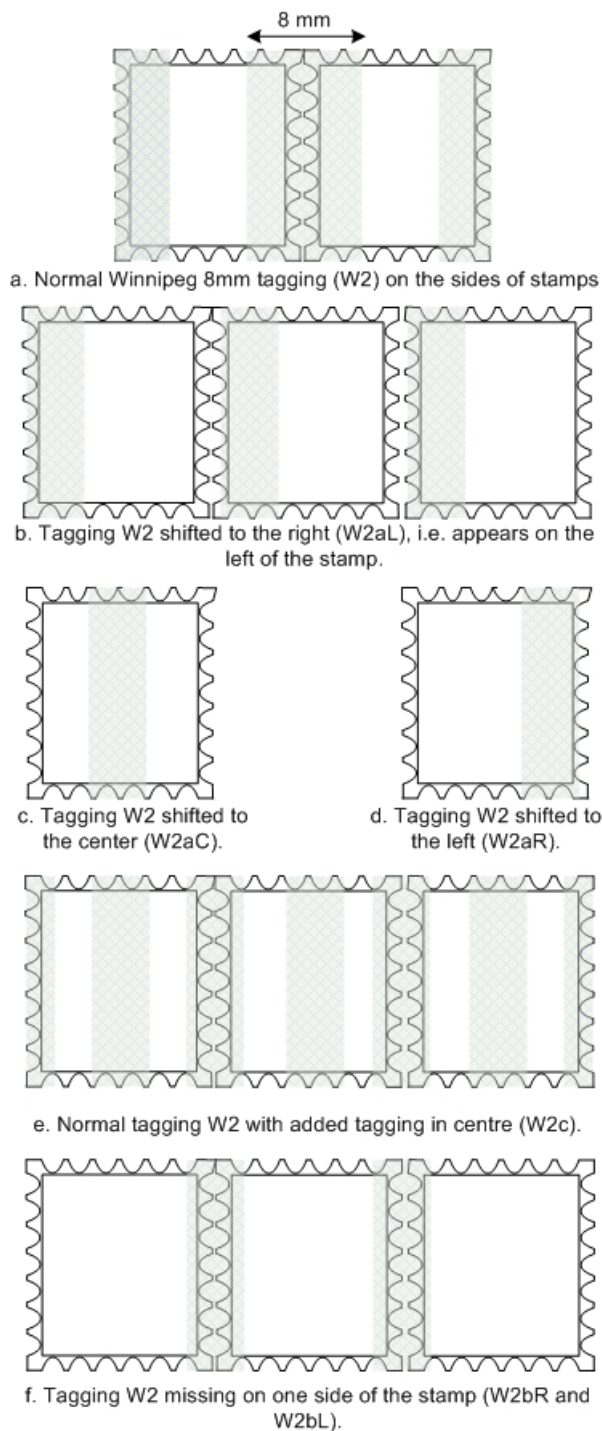


Figure 1: 8mm Winnipeg tagging and related errors.

The 6mm split Winnipeg tagging (W4) is similar to W3, except that it is a 6mm bar. It also results in errors similar to the above.

The Winnipeg tagging is no longer used on Canadian stamps. It was replaced by a tagging called Ottawa tagging which is examined hereafter.

Ottawa Tagging

The name *Ottawa Tagging* or *General Tagging* is due to the fact that this type of tagging was first used in the City of Ottawa. Ottawa tagging is easily recognizable under a UV light, where it fluoresces bright green, yellow green or yellow. There is no "afterglow" as the chemical used in the tagging is

not phosphorescent. This chemical is manufactured by General Electric Company in the USA. Under normal light, Ottawa tagging is not easily visible.

Two types of Ottawa tagging have generally been used. One is the two side tagging, i.e., tagging on the edges of the stamp about 1.5mm to 2mm. This type of tagging was later replaced by the four side tagging i.e., tagging on four sides (i.e., the edges) of the stamp about 1.5mm to 2mm. A third type of tagging used in the late 1990s is tagging on two sides with a third bar of tagging in the middle of the stamp. The reason for its use according to Canada Post is to improve the efficiency of the scanning and sorting machinery on first class international mail. It consists of a three bar 5mm vertical tagging, with one bar in the centre and two 2.5mm bars on the sides. Other types of tagging have occasionally been used or a variation of the above three types of tagging.

Ottawa tagging, like Winnipeg tagging, went through various stages of development, largely as a result of different chemicals supplied by different companies. This resulted in two types of Ottawa tagging: *Ottawa migrating tagging* (OP-4), and *Ottawa non-migrating tagging* (OP-2).

The OP-4 tagging is apple green in colour under a UV light. It was applied in widths of 4mm on some of the Centennial stamps and Landscape stamps. It migrates onto anything it comes into contact with. The OP-4 was used by British American Bank Note Company but later Canada Post discontinued its use at the request of philatelists. The OP-2 tagging is generally yellow-green in colour under the UV light. The OP-2 is used in the same way as other powdered dyes in inks which are mixed with a group of chemicals. In the final stages it is a heavy, grayish paste. It can appear in widely different shades, from a full, rather deep, yellow to light yellow to cream and to ivory. The edges of OP-2 bars appear straight and clear cut, whereas the edges of OP-4 bars are blurred. OP-2 has been applied in various bar widths. OP-2 will not migrate but can rub off when in close contact with other stamps. There does appear an exception to this, the 10¢ (Ottawa tagged) Jack Pine. Differences in OP-2 tagging were also observed in the Flower, Trees and Street Scenes definitives series. The OP-2 tagging used by the two printers are different. The CBN tagging is of a yellowish colour, clearly visible by the naked eye. The British American Bank Note Company tagging is white, and is not visible unless one is specifically looking for it. Further, the British American Bank Note Company tagging consists of two types: irregular with jagged sides (initially found on some stamps); and smooth sides that appear regular and solid where the bars are 4.2mm wide. The OP-2 tagging has also appeared in various widths, as well as on all four sides of the stamp.

Types of Ottawa Tagging Errors

Ottawa tagging can result in three major types of tagging errors. The first is the absence of all tagging; the second is shifted tags; and the third is the absence of some tags. To these latter two groups, one can possibly add part or half tags. The last two groups will be further classified and are examined hereafter.

Tag Bar Errors on Stamps Tagged on Two Sides

In the case of stamps that are tagged on two sides (Figure 2a), the shifted (or misplaced) tags can take one of three basic positions:

- Shift to the right, i.e. tag appears on the left side of the stamp (Figure 2b).
- Shift to the middle, i.e. tagging appears in the middle of the stamp (Figure 2c).
- Shift to the left, i.e. tagging appears on the right side of the stamp (Figure 2d).

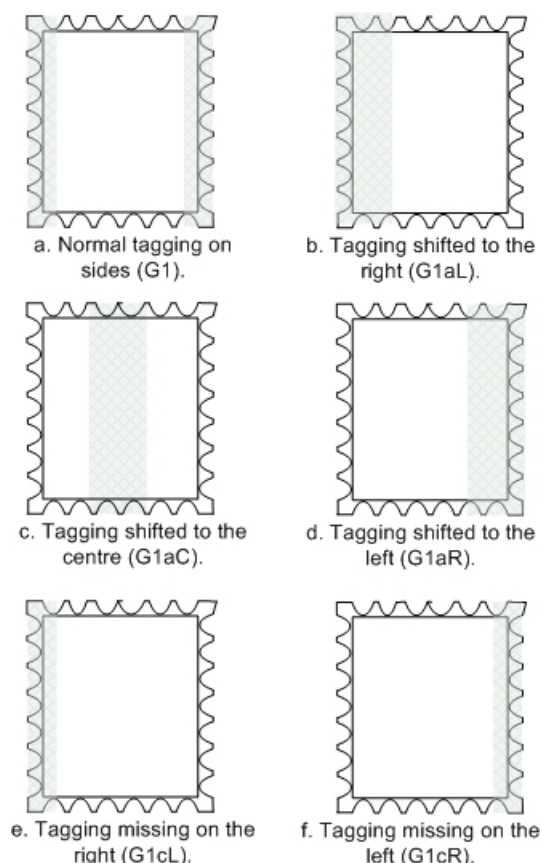


Figure 2: Ottawa tagging errors for stamps tagged on two sides.

When the tagging is missing in part, the missing tags can take one of two basic forms:

- The 1.5mm to 2mm tag bar can appear missing on the right of the stamp (Figure 2e),
- The 1.5mm to 2mm tag bar can appear missing on the left of the stamp (Figure 2f).

Tag Bar Errors on Stamps Tagged on Four Sides

In the case of stamps that are tagged on four sides (Figure 3a), the shifted tags can take one of three basic positions: the 3mm to 4mm tag bar appears horizontally in the middle of the stamp with the vertical tagging unaffected (Figure 3b); the 3mm to 4mm tag bar appears vertically in the centre of the stamp with the horizontal tagging unaffected (Figure 3c); and the 3mm to 4mm tag bar appears vertically and horizontally in the middle of the stamp (Figure 3d).

When the tagging is partially missing, the tags can take one of three basic positions:

- The 1.5mm to 2mm tag bar can appear missing on one of the four sides of the stamp, i.e., on the bottom or top or right or left (Figure 4a-d).
- The 1.5mm to 2mm tag bar can appear missing on two of the adjacent four sides of the stamp, i.e., on the right and bottom or on the right and top or on the left and bottom or on the left and top (Figure 4e-h).
- Tagging in the first case appears shifted to the middle of the stamp, as a result there is no tagging on one side of the stamp and half of the other sides have no tagging (Figure 4i).

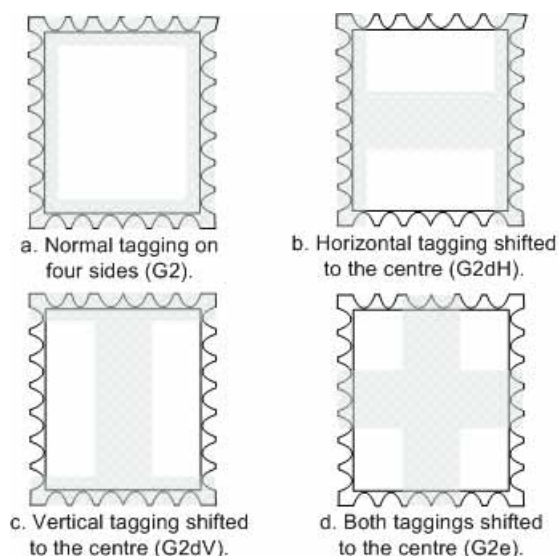


Figure 3: Ottawa tagging errors for stamps tagged on four sides.

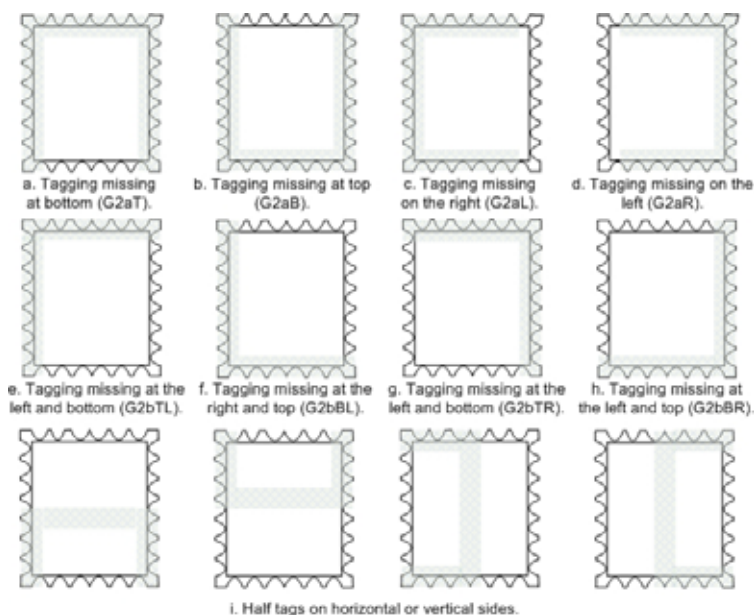


Figure 4: Ottawa tagging partially missing.

Tag Bar Errors on Stamps with Three Tags

In the case of stamps that have three tags (the tagging recently been used on the 88¢ and 90¢ Tree definitives, Figure 5a), the shifted tags can take one of two basic forms:

- two 5mm bars on the stamp with one bar missing on the left, i.e. with the bar shifted to the right creating a 5mm tag bar (Figure 5b);

- two 5mm bars on the stamp with one bar missing on the right, i.e. with the bar shifted to the left creating a 5mm tag bar (Figure 5c).

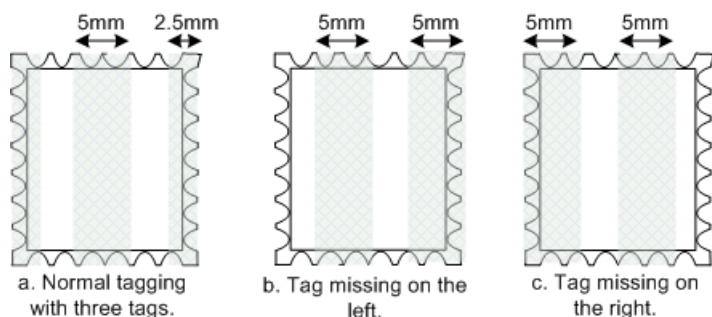


Figure 5: Ottawa tag bar errors with three tags.

Variations of this error also can also exist, that is with the bottom part of the tagging missing (Figure 6a-c) or with the top part of the tagging missing on correctly tagged stamps and on errors of this tagged stamps.

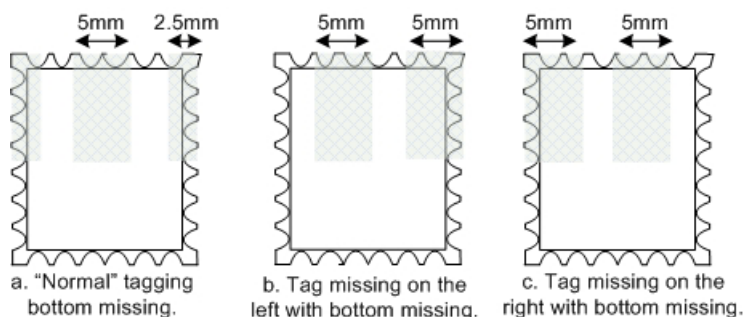


Figure 6: Ottawa tag bar errors with three tags, bottom missing.

Other Tag Bar Errors

Before concluding this description on the types of tagging errors, perhaps mention should be made of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh types of Ottawa tagging.

The fourth type was used on only one stamp the 32¢ Jacques Cartier stamp issued in 1984, the tagging consisted of two tag bars on the stamp towards the sides. This tagging has resulted in tagging errors with the two bars near to each other on the left side or the right side, and tagging errors with only one tagging bar.

The fifth type is very similar to the third type, except that the tagging bars are shorter. It has only been used on the Canadian stamps from the Canada '82 Exhibition. The tagging error resulted in the stamp being covered with a pale fluorescent wash.

The sixth type of tagging, a variation of the fifth, is where the tagging is not on the four borders of the stamp but on the inside. This can be found on the Arts stamps (issued after the Owl design), the Pierre Elliot Trudeau stamp, and the recent circular hockey stamps. Tagging errors of this type are generally in the form of missing tags or as a result of misperforation.

The seventh type of tagging is on the 1994 Olympic stamps where stamps were tagged only on half of the side and the tags touch each other at the corners. Tagging errors of this type will

be left to the readers to imagine and will likely consist of tags on three sides or missing tags.

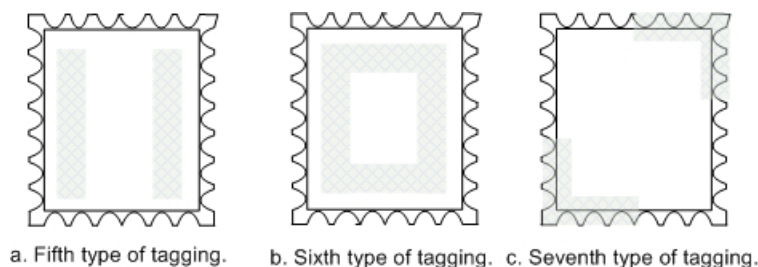


Figure 7: Ottawa tag additional types.

Finally, it should be noted that there are also freak displacements of tagging bars. For example, a stamp was found with a regular phosphor bar on the left side and a complete bar well away from the perforations on the right which stops about 1mm from the top of the stamp [4].

Do Most Tagging Errors Correspond to The Above Diagrams?

Most tagging errors found today are a result of misperforated stamps and they rarely correspond exactly with the above diagrams both with regard to the *exact position* and with regard to their *width*. Some philatelists may question whether these misperforated errors with their shifted tags are tagging errors. Regardless of one's view, these types of tagging errors will be examined. Misperforated stamps often appear with shifted tags. The shifted tag that is missing may or may not appear as double depending on how the tagging is applied to the pane of stamps.

This examination can begin by considering a pane of four of tagged stamps that are misperforated. We shall review three cases here:

- Cases where the tagging goes to the end of the pane with shifts of the perforations without a slope.
- Cases where the tagging goes to the border of the inside of the pane of stamps with shifts of the perforations without a slope.
- Cases where the tagging goes to the end of the pane or to the border of the inside of the stamp with shifts of the perforations with a slope.

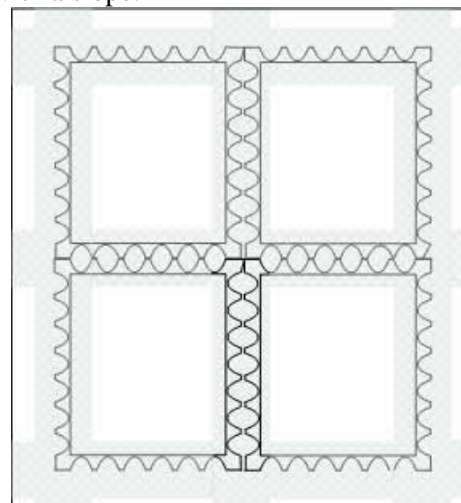


Figure 8: Tagging to border, no perforation shift, no slope.

Case 1: Tagging Goes To End of Pane with Shifts of the Perforations without a Slope

First, let us assume that the horizontal perforations are shifted down by an amount equal to the size of the tagging (Figure 8). In this case, we shall get a tagging error similar to the G2aB error but the bottom tagging would now be twice the width as the normal tagging.

Thus, straight horizontal or vertical shifts would result in similar errors as G2aT and G2aB or G2aL and G2aR with the provision that the tag opposite the missing tag is twice the width of the normal tagging (Figure 9). To denote this, a “2” is added after the final letter, e.g. G2aT2.

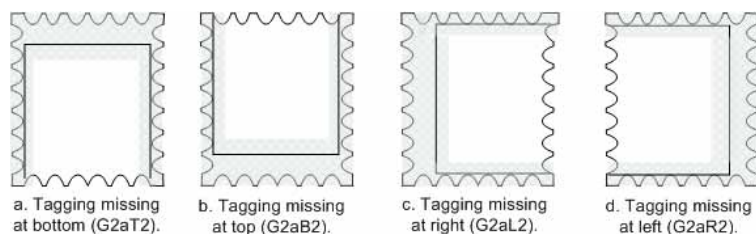


Figure 9: Effects of horizontal or vertical shifts.

Second, let us assume that the horizontal and vertical perforations are shifted down and to the left by an amount equal to the size of the tagging. In this case, we shall get a tagging error similar to the G2bBL error, but the bottom tagging and the tagging at the left would now be twice the wide as the normal tagging.

Thus, straight horizontal and vertical shifts would result in similar errors as G2bTL and G2bTR or G2bBL and G2bBR, with the provision that the tag opposite the missing tags is twice the width of the normal tagging (Figure 10). To denote this, a “2” is added after the capitalized letters, e.g. G2bT2L2.

Thus, straight horizontal and vertical shifts would result in similar errors as G2bTL and G2bTR or G2bBL and G2bBR with the provision that the tag opposite the missing tags are twice the width of the normal tagging.

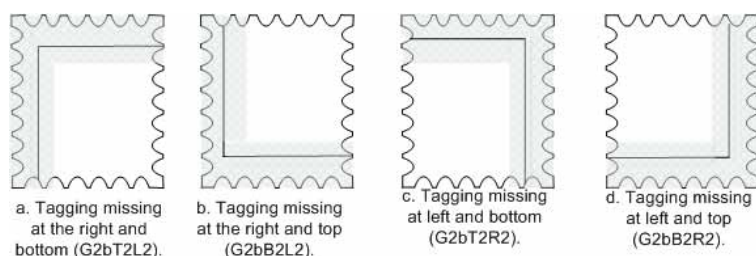


Figure 10: Effects of horizontal and vertical shifts.

Third, let us assume that the horizontal perforations are shifted down by more than an amount equal to the size of the tagging. In this case, we shall get a tagging error similar to the G2dH error but the horizontal tagging need not be in the centre of the stamp, it is shifted up. See the first image in the diagram below.

Thus, straight horizontal or vertical shifts would result in shifts of tagging like G2dH and G2dV with the horizontal or vertical tagging shifted up or down and the vertical tagging shifted to the left or right with respect to the horizontal and vertical tags in G2e. To denote this, the indicators “U” (up),

“D” (down), “L” (left) or “R” (right) are added at the end, e.g. G2dHU.

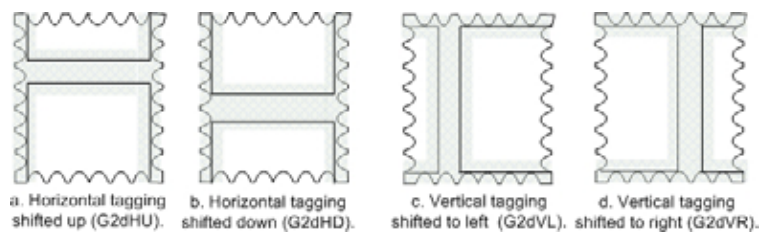


Figure 11: Effects of horizontal or vertical shifts by more than tag width.

Fourth, let us assume that the horizontal and vertical perforations are shifted up or down and to the left or right by an amount substantially more than the size of the tagging. In this case, we shall get a tagging error similar to G2e but the tagging would not appear in the middle of the stamp, the horizontal tagging could appear nearer to the top or nearer to the bottom of the horizontal edges of the stamp and the vertical tagging could appear nearer to the right or nearer the to left of the vertical edges of the stamp. To denote this, the indicators “U” (up), “D” (down), “L” (left) or “R” (right) are added at the end, e.g. G2eHUVL. The shift is with respect to the horizontal and vertical tags, i.e., G2e.

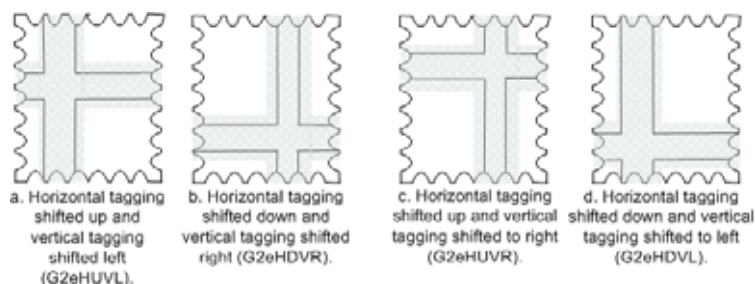


Figure 12: Effects of horizontal and vertical shifts by more than tag width.

Fifth, assume that the horizontal and vertical perforations are shifted up or down but different from that in the fourth situation, to give cases where the horizontal or vertical bars are in the centre. One gets five cases: horizontal tag in the centre and vertical tagging at the right; horizontal tag in the centre and vertical tagging at the left; vertical tag in the centre and horizontal tag at the top; vertical tag in the centre and horizontal tag at the bottom; and both tags in the centre.



Figure 13: 39¢ Flag definitive, left to right: Type G2aB2, type G2eHDVR (twice) and the normal one.

Editor’s Note: The second part of this article will be included in our next issue.



Figure 14: The 50¢ Snow Apple perforation and tagging error, type G2bB2R2.



Figure 15: 71¢ American Chestnut, no error.



Figure 16: 71¢ American Chestnut, type G2aB2.



Figure 17: 88¢ Westcot Apricot, no error.



Figure 18: 88¢ Westcot Apricot, type G2aR2.



Figure 19: 37¢ Karsh misperf, type G2aT2.



Figure 20: 38¢ Karsh misperf, type G2aL2.



Figure 21: 43¢ Karsh misperf, type G2dH2.

British East Africa: Imperial British East Africa Company Errors

George T. Krieger

If errors are un-intentional mistakes then, other than watermark varieties, there are only two significant errors in the definitive issues of the Imperial British East Africa Company, 1890-1895.

Background

The British East Africa Association was formed by a group of wealthy Manchester, England merchants and the Scottish shipping magnet William Mackinnon in 1887. On September 3, 1888, they received a Royal Charter, becoming the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC). The IBEAC opened post offices in May of 1890 at Lamu and Mombasa, using overprinted stamps of England while they awaited production of their own definitive stamps. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Company was chosen to design and produce the IBEAC stamps. Ten values were issued in October 1890 in two sizes; a smaller size for the ½ anna to 1 rupee and a larger size for the 2, 3, 4 and 5 rupee values. The stamps were printed 60 per sheet (rows of 10 columns of 6) on watermarked paper from William Collins, Sons and Co. The stamps were perforated 14¼ with the outer edges imperforate. This paper was also used for the 1891 and 1892 printings of the 2½, 3 and 4½ annas values not issued in 1890. The 1893 printings of the 2½ and 3 annas were on a similar thin paper but watermarked 1011. The 1893 printing of the ½ and 4½ annas were on a thick unwatermarked paper as were the 1895 printing of the ½, 1, 5 and 7½ annas. The outer stamp margins were perforated beginning with the 1893 printings.

ANL Error



The first error, a broken D in the scroll reading LIGHT AND LIBERTY on the 1 anna stamp has been listed in the Stanley Gibbons catalog for a number of years, currently as SG 5aa with a value of 750£, mint or used. The error occurs on the bottom row of the sheet, the 5th stamp from the left (sheet position 55). This error was corrected and does not appear in the second printing. 900 sheets of the 1 anna stamps were printed with the error for a total of 900 error stamps.

The bottom row of stamps only has perforations on three sides with the bottom edge imperforate. Collectors have tended to give a higher valuation to stamps perforated on all four sides leading to an interesting variety: perforations added to the bottom edge. I found such an example several years ago misidentified in a dealers stock. Examples of both are shown at the top of the next column.

The IBEAC was not financially successful and turned control of the colony to the Crown on July 1, 1895. Provisions had not been made for new stamps prior to the change in

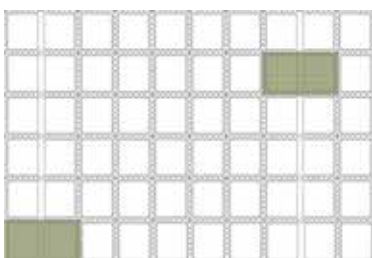


administrations. Thomas E.C. Remington, postmaster for the IBEAC, had been appointed Postmaster General of the colony as well as Zanzibar. He decided to overprint the stock of IBEAC stamps remaining in the colony with BRITISH EAST AFRICA in three lines using a handstamp. The quantity of 1 anna stamps in stock was recorded by Remington as being 1,040. He does record the number of full sheets so we can only guess at the number of ANL error stamps handstamped; 17. Stanley Gibbons lists this stamp as SG 34b with a value of 2500£ unused; no value is given for used. Three unused and two used stamps have been recorded. One of the two used stamps shown below had perforations added to the bottom edge (below, right).



Perforation Error

The other major error is a perforation error of the 1891 printing of the 2½ annas stamp. One sheet was missing the vertical perforations between columns 1 and 2 and 8 and 9. Two examples are recorded; a pair from the lower left corner (sheet positions 51 & 52) and strip of three from columns 8,9 & 10 that is perforated top and bottom thus not from the exterior rows. A total of 12 imperforate between pairs are thus possible. Other examples may be in collections misidentified as the imperforate between, horizontally, varieties of the 1893 printing purposely created to enhance IBEAC revenue. Stanley Gibbons lists the perforation error as SG 7a with a value of 4750£.



Perforation Varieties

The imperforate and partially perforate varieties of stamps listed in the catalogs were purposeful creations. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. supplied sheets of these to the IBEAC which sold them at a premium to face value to an English stamp dealer, H. L. Hayman. All used examples of these stamps come from covers created by Hayman and mailed from the colony, mostly from Mombasa but pairs of the 4 and 8 annas have been seen with Lamu cancellations dated July 31, 1891.

Quantities produced are indicated in the following sections.

Imperforate Stamps



<i>Printing Year</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>SG</i>	<i>Sheets</i>	<i>Stamps</i>
1890	½ anna	4a	2	120
1893	½ anna	4ba	3	180
1890	1 anna	5a	2	120
1894	1 anna	5ba	3	180
1890	2 annas	6a	2	120
1893	2½ annas	7cb	3	180
1893	3 annas	8ab	3	180
1890	4 annas brown	9a	2	120
1893	4½ annas	11ab	3	180
1890	8 annas blue	12a	2	120
1890	1 rupee carmine	14a	2	120

Vertical Pairs

These are imperforate between horizontally, all from the September 1893 printing.



	<i>SG</i>	<i>Number printed</i>
½ anna	4 bc	2 sheets (60 pairs)
2½ annas	7 cd	3 sheets (90 pairs)
3 annas	8 ad	4 sheets (120 pairs)
4½ annas	11 ad	3 sheets (90 pairs)

Horizontal Pairs



These are imperforate between vertically, all from the September 1893 printing.

	<i>SG</i>	<i>Number printed</i>
½ anna	4 bb	3 sheets (90 pairs)
2½ annas	7 cb	3 sheets (90 pairs)
3 annas	8 ab	3 sheets (90 pairs)
4½ annas	11 ab	1 sheets (30 pairs)

When Hayman first began selling the imperforate stamps he created some single copies but must have recognized this was an error on his part and thereafter only created pairs. Since some legitimate imperforate singles exist, and the pairs have very high prices, the stamp market has been flooded with fake imperforate singles. These are usually created from the corner stamps of sheets of the first printing that was imperforate on the outer edges giving these corner stamps two imperforate edges with large margins. The figures below depict genuine imperforate singles.



Several of the imperforate pairs were used and are very rare in unused condition. Only 8 pairs of the 4 annas, 6 pairs of the 8 annas and 5 pairs of the 1 rupee are recorded in unused condition.

Nine covers with imperforate pairs are known. One is shown below.

Grey Stamps

The grey printings of the 4 annas, 8 annas and 1 rupee stamps were also intentionally created. Initially the IBEAC ordered these stamps for use as revenue stamps with the color being grey for easy identification. The IBEAC changed their mind before the print orders were complete and only 120 of the 4 annas were printed. These were not perforated. The 8 annas and 1 rupee were printed in quantities of 1,500 and 2,100 respectively and the IBEAC decided to perforate and sell these as normal postage stamps. H.L. Hayman acquired most, if not all, of the eighty 4 annas stamps sold, the other forty being distributed as specimens.

Bibliography

- [1] Minns, John: *British East Africa: The Stamps, Postal Stationery and Cancellations*, edited and published by George T. Krieger, 2006.
- [2] Minns, John & Krieger, George T.: *British East Africa: A Compilation*, published by Bulletin of the East Africa Study Circle Vol. 10, No. 67, pp. 597-604.

The author is a member of the East Africa Study Circle. EFOCC members who are interested in this area are welcome to join the group and receive the thrice yearly publication, The Bulletin. For more information, go to:

<http://homepage.ntlworld.com/roger.gilbert/easc>

Editor's Note: For an exhibit page depicting margin perforation varieties from George's IBEAC exhibit, please see page 18.





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IBEAC Definitive Issue

Margin Perforation Varieties



1890 Printing
Wove Bank watermark paper by William
Collins, Sons & Co.
Imperforate narrow margins

1893 Printing
1011 watermarked paper by
Wiggins, Teape & Co.
Narrow perforated margins



1893 Printing
Thick paper without watermark
Wide perforated margins

1894 Printing
Thick paper without watermark
Very wide perforated margins

Designed To Be A Freak - Cemil Betanov

When it comes to the classification of errors, freaks and oddities, there are major differences between stamps and postal stationery. These are due mainly to different “form factors”. After all, one can do substantially more (wrong) with larger objects such as postcards, stamped envelopes or newspaper wrappers. Postal stationery can contain additional adornments, either for functional reasons, i.e. to indicate different service classes, or for commercial reasons. Among the latter are pre-printed return addresses, advertisements, decorations, etc. Postal administrations were quick to recognize that such flexibility can be used to generate additional revenue. This gave rise to a class of postal stationery called *printed-to-private-order* (PTPO). PTPO was used initially in cases where existing postal stationery did not meet the needs of large mailers. Various administrations went to different lengths to cater to the needs of such customers. They provided additional indicators on their existing postal stationery, such as additional indices (to indicate the proper postage needed for the mailing) or advertisement for the mailer on existing postal stationery. At the extreme, postal administrations printed indicia on any paper supplied by customers. Needless to say, both approaches resulted in many variations, not only as it relates to paper –one

wonders how much standardization could exist, once mailers are allowed to supply their own paper- but also as to how these items were printed.

The piece that is the subject of this article is an extreme example of a PTPO newspaper wrapper. The indicium shown in Figure 1 was used starting in 1899 by Austria. It was used until around 1908. In the Higgins & Gage postal stationery catalog, it is assigned the number E7, when printed on a newspaper wrapper with the dimensions of 150mm by 300mm. But it has been also used liberally on many PTPO items, including the wrapper shown in Figure 2. When one looks at this item carefully, one notices that the mailer must have supplied the printer wrappers on which address labels had already been applied. The printer then proceeded to print the indicia on these wrappers containing the address labels. In the case of the wrapper shown in Figure 2, the indicium was printed partially on the address label and partially on the wrapper on which the address label had been glued. The enlargement in Figure 3 clearly shows that. This created a neat freak that could exist only on such a wrapper. From the context, this appears to be a clearly commercial use, rather than philatelic.



Figure 1: Indicium used on wrapper H&G E7.

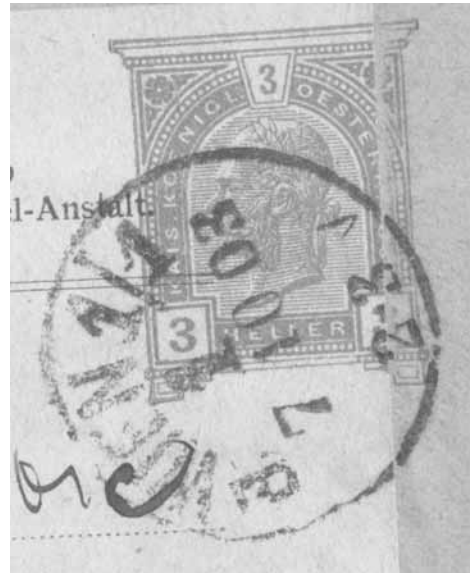


Figure 3: Indicium printed partially on label.



Figure 2: PTPO wrapper.

Can you tell if this stamp is a #64 or #64a?



The Philatelic Foundation Can.

Can you tell if the stamp pictured above is a #64 or #64a pigeon blood? The truth is most collectors cannot.

The Experts at the Philatelic Foundation Can

This stamp was sent to the Philatelic Foundation for certification as a U.S. #64, which has a catalog value of \$1,000. The Philatelic Foundation's experts identified this stamp as the more scarce pigeon blood, #64a, with a catalog value of \$4,000. This collector is now a "true believer" in the value of Philatelic Foundation Certificates.

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Perf Orations:

An Interview with EFO Pioneer Jacques C. Schiff, Jr.

John M. Hotchner

P.O. Box 1125, Falls Church, VA 22041, jmhstamp@ix.netcom.com

What follows is a Q & A with Jacques C. Schiff, Jr., the first auctioneer to feature EFO material in major auctions. But beyond that, he has also become a production expert who can explain the cause of varieties, and a recognized expertizer in the field. He has also been a supporter of EFO literature, and is a regularly consulted by Scott on listing policy, and by law enforcement on questions related to counterfeits and printer's waste.

EFOC: Were you a stamp collector as a child? If so, at what age? And what did you collect?

JCS: I began collecting at the age of five. My grandmother gave me an album and some stamps. Though she was not a collector, she taught me how to find the places for each stamp, and how to hinge mount the stamps in place. I gradually gained a special interest in US plate blocks, and building complete matched sets of plate numbers. Misperforated stamps intrigued me. In the first half of the 20th century few color omissions were to be found as most stamps were printed in only one color, but misperfs could be found on almost any issue.

EFOC: How did you choose to become a stamp auctioneer? When? What were the steps to owning your own firm?

JCS: By the time I was attending high school I had become a stamp dealer. I conducted and advertised a stamp exchange and began trying to find buyers for my duplicates. My first sale of more than ten dollars convinced me that I could some day become a full time dealer. By the year 1949, I was selling worldwide new issues. The military draft intervened for two years. With the help of my mother I was able to direct the distribution of new issues, and thus retained my clients.

EFOC: What led you to EFOs as a primary focus?

JCS: In the early 1960s I decided to try a mail auction. To make the sale more attractive to the bidders I hoped to entice, I chose to list the lots by specialized sections. One of those sections was Freaks and Varieties. Much to my surprise, I received numerous bids for the limited number of EFOs I had to offer. I determined to purchase as many of these as I could afford for future auctions. In that era a full pane of 50 3¢ misperforated commemoratives cost approximately \$5. I could sell singles and multiples for several dollars each, with the plate block bringing a premium.

My first mail auction realized over \$3000. I regarded this huge sum as an assurance of my future in philately. In 1966 I took the ultimate step. I prepared and announced a public auction. At the SIPEX international exhibition in Washington, DC, I met with Gregory Mozian, asking him to be my auctioneer. Greg warned me that my auction, planned for July, was ill-timed. He suggested that I wait until the Fall.

I continued as originally, and even went so far as to list the plate number and position of the plate blocks I was auctioning; information rarely included in auction listings at that time.

Since my first auction was a success, I soon abandoned price lists, and began seeking consignors. Advertising in the Bureau Issues Association (now the United States Stamp Society) monthly journal appealing to U.S. specialists, brought forth buyers and sellers. EFOs were in constant demand, despite the fact that some professionals advised me to avoid "that junk."

My numerous questions regarding how the different kinds of varieties occurred led to an association with the editor of the U.S. Specialist, Belmont Faries. He made an appointment for me to meet with him in his office. As he was also an editor at "The Washington Star" newspaper, and the columnist for its weekly stamp column, he took me to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where I was permitted to view the various presses in operation. I was not shy about asking the press foremen the many questions I had. My tour concluded with meeting James Conlan, Director of the Bureau. He, too, was most helpful.

In later years I have had the privilege of visiting the BEP as they acquired new presses. Being able to view the causes of variations and talk to the people running the presses, made for an education I cherish. Credit for much of the philatelic knowledge I acquired in my lifetime can be attributed to the wonderful assistance of the Bureau's personnel.

EFOC: You have been involved in some of the great error discoveries of the last 35 years – which have been your favorites?

JCS: My career has been filled with many thrills as the unusual in U.S. stamps came to me. I sold the only two known examples of the 4¢ St. Lawrence Seaway commemorative (Scott No. 1131) with plate number 23643. Both were from the upper left position. BEP records state that all impressions from that numbered plate were destroyed.

In 1985, I had the ultimate thrill that can come to a dealer or auctioneer in U.S. errors. I consummated a private transaction and later had the honor to auction the \$1 Candleholder stamps with the candleholder inverted. The later report that they had been found by employees of the Central Intelligence Agency brought our firm worldwide publicity. I was interviewed by several television networks, and pictured with the stamps in "Time" magazine.

My education in the preparation of United States stamps continued when I was chosen by the US Postal Service to conduct several media tours of the private printers who have now replaced the BEP in stamp production.

The guidance and assistance I received from the late George Brett, who I refer to as "Mr. U.S. Philately" began from longtime personal friendship. He was certainly my mentor.

EFOC: How do you think the EFO collecting field has changed since you began?

JCS: The limitations of available time, and funds has resulted in much more specialization. Even many long-time EFO collectors have narrowed their interests. Imperforates, color omissions, misregistrations, pre-printing paper folds and creases, misperforations - each has a following. Coil varieties, thematic interests and for the more affluent, inverted impressions are also attracting interest.

EFOC: What do you see as the future of EFO collecting?

JCS: Considering the worldwide interest in United States varieties, it is fair to assume long term desirability for whatever exists or becomes available. Besides the fact that most exist in very small quantities, collecting EFOs requires thought; it is not just filling spaces, but understanding the production process. For that reason I believe this part of the hobby will always hold a fascination for the involved collector.

EFOC: Some say that errors and freaks must have been stolen by employees of printing firms. What do you think?

JCS: A few naysayers would prefer to believe that most errors come from the "backdoors" of printing facilities. My visits to the printers' establishments have allowed me to question and observe security. I am convinced that few are stolen, as printers waste is often readily identifiable, while finished products with mistakes that reach post offices are much harder to steal. The few U.S. examples that might escape via employees are diligently pursued by the Postal Inspection Service. The 32¢ Richard Nixon inverted centers stolen from private printers

were rapidly identified as waste and recovered.

I had the personal experience of participating in the meticulous investigation of the \$1 Candelholder inverts. The CIA, the Postal Inspection Service, and the BEP security division traced the errors from the papermakers to the BEP to the post office in McLean, Virginia where the errors were sold at face value; unrecognized as valuable varieties. A 37-page documentation recorded the entire trail of the stamps' existence.

EFOC: What would you say is the one thing that people misunderstand about the business of auctioneering?

JCS: As a professional auctioneer I am able to observe the interest EFOs hold among philatelists. The number of person who bid for the various varieties continues to grow. Especially scarce varieties command increasing values. Additional discoveries of EFOs have the reverse effect of reducing prices as the same number of collectors are chasing a larger supply. This sometimes leads a small number of uninformed people to disbelieve the validity of auction realizations. Those who attend unreserved public auctions such as mine hear and see the active competitive bidding process that creates final selling prices.

EFOC: Thank you, Mr. Schiff.

If you have a question, or a possible topic for John to cover in a future issue, please write to him at P.O. Box 1125, Falls Church, VA 22041-0125, or e-mail him at jmhstamp@ix.netcom.com.



President's Message

Don David Price

ddprice98@hotmail.com

Dear Fellow EFOCC Members,

One of the ways I have received a 'free' education in rare (error) stamps, and stamp collecting in general, has been to order catalogues from the major stamp dealer firms, and peruse them in detail; and also, to attend their auction sales in person. EFOCC is proud to have the Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc., and the Spink-Shreves Philatelic Galleries, Inc., advertising in the *EFO Collector*, and offering you free access to their sales catalogues and auction sales. All you have to do is request them.

Call or email these dealers and request a current or past sale catalogue. Even if you're not sure whether you collect the area in which the sale is specializing, read the catalogues in detail, cover to cover. Go on-line and listen to their auctions. If you happen to be in New York City, make it a point to go to their offices and sit-in on, register for, and witness a major auction sale. See what dealers and other collectors are buying and the prices they're paying. Get a feel for the action. It is exhilarating! This is one way you can become better educated in our hobby. You also may well use the experience to broaden your collecting horizons.

I've heard people say, "I wouldn't buy through a major dealer's auction, only the professionals do that" -- nothing could be farther from the truth. Not only are the auctions open to everybody; but now, you can hear and participate in them virtually anonymously, by registering with the Stamp Auction Network (www.stampauctionnetwork.com). If you're an EFOCC Member and need a recommendation to become registered, send me an email and I'll go to bat for you.

If you read *Linn's* or *Stamp News* or other philatelic publications, you'll notice that many of the advertising dealers offer "free" catalogues or sales sheets, or ask you to send them your "Want Lists". Do so! Call, email or write and request copies. You will be surprised at how much you can learn and how well educated in the hobby you can become with very little extra effort on your part. Many of the major sale catalogues can become part of your own Rare Stamp Library, right in your home.

Beginning a *Letters to the Editor* (or Letters to the President) column in *EFO Collector*: most publications have a "Letters" section, where members 'converse' with the Editor, ask questions, make comments on articles, etc. *EFOC* would like to begin one also, so we're encouraging Members to write us your comments, questions, or whatever is on your mind. It may pertain to articles you'd like to see; topics you'd like to have addressed; problems or issues you encounter while pursuing your hobby. Let us hear from you and we'll print as many *Letters* as we can.

Once again, I've asked our *EFO Collector* Editor to print a request that EFOCC Members save and send me the used postage stamps they receive on mail. Normally, these are



simply discarded it the trash; however, the Lions Clubs has a program of supplying these to American Military hospitals for therapeutic use with wounded war veterans and it is a program I fully support. So please, save whatever postage comes in, and if you have stamps of any kind whatsoever that you're not using, please send them. You can receive a tax deduction contribution notice simply by requesting one.

I'll be traveling to and participating in the World Stamp Champion Exhibition (WSC Israel 2008), in Tel Aviv, in May, returning in time for our summer issue of *EFO Collector*, and I hope many of you will have decided to write or send an email with your thoughts and ideas.

Sincerely,

Your President,

Don David Price

Treasurer's Report

David Hunt

dhhunt@ptdprolog.net



Report for the Quarter

October 1 – December 31, 2007

Beginning balance: October 1, 2007		\$6241.30
Income	Dues	\$686.00
	Donation	\$25.00
	Auction surplus	\$1400.00
Expenses	Editor's expenses, including international mailings	(\$52.19)

Ending balance: September 30, 2007 \$8300.11

NOTE: The October-December 2007 issue of **The EFO Collector** was printed and mailed during January. The printing and mailing charges for that issue will be included in the January-March report, since the Club's books are kept on a cash basis.

Respectfully submitted,

David H. Hunt, Treasurer

Stamps for the Wounded

WANTED: Any used ordinary postage stamps from incoming mail. ANYTHING with stamps on it; or stamps not being used in your collections. Value not important. Repeat examples OK. I am collecting for the "Stamps for the Wounded" -- a Service Activity of Lions Clubs. All stamps are donated to Veteran Hospitals and used therapeutically with wounded veterans. Donations are tax deductible. Cut off the stamps corner and send them: soaking is not necessary, that's part of the veterans' activity. Ask your friends to save them too. Send them to: Don David Price, 5320 Eastchester Drive, Sarasota, FL 34234-2711. This is an open-ended request: any stamps anytime. Thank you for your generosity.

Secretary's Report

Stan Raugh

trex@bigplanet.com



Lawrence D. Fillion 1385
18 Arlington Street
Acton, ME 01720

A warm welcome to our new members!

Deceased

We sadly report that Mr. Herbert Munsart of Millville, NJ, EFOCC Member number 981, has passed away.

New Members

Richard Schaefer 1375 2314 North Lincoln Park W Apartment 17S Chicago, IL 60614	Cerel M. Fritz, Jr. 1376 524 West 2 nd Street Charlotte, MI 48813
George T. Krieger 1377 25791 Tierra Grande Drive Carmel, CA 93923	Helena 1378 c/o Identry Consulting 249 Lenox Road Huntington Station, NY 11746
Ben Adams 1379 P. O. Box 41972 Sacramento, CA 95841	Randall P. Ulmer 1380 138 Leisure Court Wyomissing, PA 19610
Steven L. Davis 1381 (Address withheld upon request)	Stuart V. Bradley 1382 105 East Glendale Avenue Alexandria, VA 22301
John T. Zwyer 1383 3839 Belleview Road Toledo, OH 43613	Wade D. Hamby 1384 32 Wagon Road Hilton Head, SC 29928-4110

EFOCC Member Post

Members are entitled to three free listings per year. Please mail or e-mail requests to Editor. See page 4 for submission form.

Scott 329 – Mint, NH, Misperfected horizontally & vertically. Scott's list \$85.00. While they last, only \$29.95. Joel Radin, P.O. Box 1129, Mt. Pleasant, SC 29465.

Free to the first one to reply: Back issues of The EFO Collector, Winter 2000 to December 2005. You pay postage. Call Marlin Stewart, (607)732-7075.

Pen-Pals wanted to trade or exchange stamps. Any kind, mint or used, US or foreign. Mail to: David & Gaja Vuk, Jakceva Vlica 28, 1000 Ljubljana, SLOVENIA

EFOCC Auction 109 Realizations (Closed January 15th, 2008)

Lot #	Hammer	Lot #	Hammer	Lot #	Hammer	Lot #	Hammer	Lot #	Hammer	Lot #	Hammer	Lot #	Hammer	Lot #	Hammer
1	nb	13	nb	25	nb	37	nb	49	RTC	61	\$65.00	73	\$15.00	85	nb
2	nb	14	nb	26	nb	38	nb	50	\$3.00	62	\$13.00	74	nb	86	nb
3	nb	15	nb	27	\$9.00	39	\$60.00	51	nb	63	\$15.00	75	nb	87	nb
4	nb	16	nb	28	nb	40	nb	52	nb	64	\$10.00	76	\$7.00	88	nb
5	nb	17	nb	29	nb	41	\$5.00	53	nb	65	nb	77	nb	89	\$40.00
6	nb	18	nb	30	\$20.00	42	nb	54	nb	66	\$40.00	78	nb	90	\$29.00
7	nb	19	\$26.00	31	nb	43	\$5.00	55	nb	67	\$75.00	79	\$27.00	91	nb
8	nb	20	\$18.00	32	nb	44	nb	56	nb	68	\$9.00	80	\$3.00	92	nb
9	nb	21	nb	33	\$6.00	45	\$8.00	57	\$29.00	69	nb	81	RTC	93	nb
10	nb	22	nb	34	\$5.00	46	nb	58	\$15.00	70	nb	82	RTC	94	nb
11	nb	23	Nb	35	nb	47	nb	59	\$23.00	71	\$13.00	83	nb	95	nb
12	nb	24	nb	36	RTC	48	\$9.00	60	\$15.00	72	\$60.00	84	\$9.00	96	RTC
97	nb	98	\$10.00	99	\$51.00	100	nb	101	\$50.00						

RTC: Returned to consignor.

EFOCC Auction 110 Realizations (Closed March 1st, 2008)

Lot #	Hammer	Lot #	Hammer	Lot #	Hammer	Lot #	Hammer	Lot #	Hammer	Lot #	Hammer	Lot #	Hammer	Lot #	Hammer
1	nb	13	nb	25	nb	37	nb	49	nb	61	\$10.00	73	nb	85	nb
2	nb	14	nb	26	nb	38	nb	50	nb	62	\$75.00	74	nb	86	nb
3	nb	15	nb	27	nb	39	\$35.00	51	nb	63	\$20.00	75	nb	87	nb
4	nb	16	nb	28	nb	40	nb	52	nb	64	nb	76	nb	88	nb
5	\$5.00	17	nb	29	nb	41	nb	53	nb	65	nb	77	nb	89	nb
6	nb	18	\$10.00	30	\$11.00	42	nb	54	nb	66	nb	78	nb	90	nb
7	nb	19	\$4.00	31	nb	43	nb	55	nb	67	nb	79	\$18.00	91	nb
8	nb	20	nb	32	nb	44	nb	56	nb	68	nb	80	nb	92	\$6.00
9	nb	21	nb	33	nb	45	nb	57	nb	69	nb	81	nb	93	nb
10	\$110.00	22	nb	34	nb	46	nb	58	nb	70	nb	82	\$175.00	94	nb
11	\$12.00	23	Nb	35	nb	47	nb	59	\$75.00	71	nb	83	nb	95	nb
12	nb	24	nb	36	nb	48	nb	60	nb	72	nb	84	nb	96	nb
97	nb	98	nb	99	nb	100	nb	101	\$3.00	102	nb	103	\$10.00	104	nb
105	\$20.00	106	nb	107	nb	108	nb	109	\$13.00	110	\$8.00	111	nb	112	\$3.00
113	nb	114	nb	115	\$20.00	116	nb	117	nb	118	nb	119	nb	120	nb
121	\$12.00	122	\$5.00												

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EFOCC Auction Rules for Consignors

Preparing Lots

Please use a blank form from a recent copy of the **EFO Collector**. Photocopies are fine. Please use a separate form for each lot.

Secure each lot to the front of the form; attach large lots to the reverse side. Protect all items with mounts, glassine, etc., and stiffeners, if necessary, but ***be sure*** item/items can be easily removed by Auction Director for examination and/or photographing. Do not use staples. Attach each item so that the description can be easily read. A simple and easy way to mount lots is to do so on dealer sales cards, or in glassines mounted face down for easy removal.

Include a reserve (minimum bid) or write "none". Lots may be revised to accurately describe items; or returned if necessary. Your name and EFOCC number must be on the consignment form, however, to preserve anonymity, these are removed from the consignment sheet before sending item to successful bidders.

Send consignments to J. E. McDevitt, 3561 Country Ct. N, Mobile, AL 36619-5335. Use ***insured*** or ***registered*** U. S. Mail.

Consignor Fees

Consignor commission is 10% of the hammer price, with a minimum bid of 50 cents per lot.

Unsold lots incur a 50 cent fee per lot, and the consignor pays return postage and insurance.

Expenses and printing constraints make it impractical to picture every lot, especially those which are large in size. The EFOCC will exercise discretion in picturing lots.

Consignor Special Instructions

To save postage and labor, EFOCC can automatically re-submit unsold lots with lower minimums in a future auction, ***if you instruct EFOCC clearly what to do.***

If you send duplicate or very similar lots, it is consignor's responsibility to state clearly if you would like to have these placed in different sales. Generally, EFOCC places all items received in the same sale to minimize paperwork.

Consignment/Payment Timing

EFOCC receives consignments continually and prepares them for subsequent sales, roughly on a first-in/first-out basis. However, large lots may be spread over several auctions.

After the close of each sale, unsold lots are offered to bidders on a first come-first served basis for \$1 over the reserve with no buyer's commission or postage. This increases total sales, makes more bidders happy, and sells more lots for consignors, all for very little additional effort.

EFOCC needs approximately one month after auction's closing date to determine successful bidders, prepare and mail invoices, mail lots, receive payment from winners, list after sale lots and accept their offers, etc., etc. Thus, consignors can expect to receive payment about four to six weeks after an auction closes.

<i>Lot #</i>	<i>Catalog</i>	<i>EFOCC Auction #111 – Lot Descriptions</i>	<i>Cat Val</i>	<i>Minimum Bid</i>
1	1904b	10.9¢ Hansom Cab, imperfed coil pair, mint	\$150.00	\$75.00
2	1903b	9.3¢ Mail Wagon, imperfed coil pair, mint	\$110.00	\$55.00
3	1901b	5.9¢ Bicycle, imperfed coil pair, mint	\$160.00	\$80.00
4	1897Ae	2¢ Locomotive, imperfed coil pair, mint	\$50.00	\$25.00
5	1891a	18¢ Flag o/lighthouse, imperfed coil pair, mint	\$20.00	\$10.00
6	1890a	18¢ Flag o/grain field, imperfed coil pair, mint	\$100.00	\$50.00
7	1820a	B Rate, imperfed coil pair, mint	\$90.00	\$45.00
8	1820	B Rate, misperfed coil pair, mint		\$8.00
9	1813b	3.5¢ Violins, imperfed coil pair, mint	\$175.00	\$85.00
10	1816b	12¢ Liberty's Torch, imperfed coil pair, mint	\$175.00	\$85.00
11	1804	15¢ Banneker, hor pair, vertical perfs shifted to right, mint		\$18.00
12	1733	13¢ Cook, misperforated single		\$4.00
13	1896b	20¢ Flag o/Supreme Court, complete bklt, vert perfs shifted past flag pole, right stps		\$30.00
14	1804	15¢ Banneker, hor imperfed pair, printer's waste	\$55.00	\$35.00
15	1801a	6¢ F.D.R., coil pair, imperforated between	\$200.00	\$125.00
16	1801a	15¢ W. Rogers, mint, imperfed horizontal pair		\$200.00
17	1843a	15¢ Christmas, mint, imperforated horizontal pair	\$70.00	\$35.00
18	1456-9	8¢ Colonial Craftsmen, mint block/4, very nice color shift up		\$20.00
19	1472	8¢ Santa, mint ZIP Block/4, doubled bugle		\$25.00
20	1895	20¢ Flag o/Supreme Court, mint strip/3, 50% misperforated		\$20.00
21	1894a	20¢ Flag o/S. Court, mint, imperf sheet block/4, gum skip LR stamp	\$70.00	\$35.00
22	41	Dummy Test coil, pair		donation
23	1843b	15¢ Christmas, mint single, buff color omitted	\$25.00	\$15.00
24	1616	9¢ Right to Assemble, mint coil pair, miscut, part plate number		\$13.00
25	1213	5¢ Washington, mint pair, nice color smear		\$3.00
26	1472	8¢ Santa, used single, doubled bugle		\$2.00
27	1802	15¢ Vietnam Vets, mint single, missing much of background brown		\$12.00

EFOCC Auction Rules for Bidders

How to Bid

Please bid on a consignment form from a recent EFO Collector. A photocopy is fine. Include your EFOCC membership number. For new bidders and non-EFOCC members, please include your APS membership number. Sign your bid sheet to acknowledge acceptance of the EFOCC auction rules; unsigned forms can not be accepted. Submit bids to CWO Jim McDevitt, 3561 Country Ct. N, Mobile, AL 36619-5335, e-mail to cwouscg@aol.com.

Bidding Precautions

Minimum bids are not estimates, but are true reserves established by the consignors. Bids below the listed reserve will not be accepted.

Bidders are responsible for inaccurate bids. Bids do not have to be typed, but, please, be sure numbers and amounts are clearly legible. Confirm phone and e-mail bids with a written bid sheet.

Auction Bid Increments

Please use the following increments when bidding and/or assigning reserves to consignments. Lots are sold to the highest bidder at one advance over the second highest bid.

EFOCC reduces non-conforming bids to the next lower increment. For example, a bid of \$39.50 will be entered as \$39.00.

Special Bidding Instructions

As the EFOCC auction is a small auction, special instructions can not be easily accommodated. EFOCC can not accept

"BUY" bids, nor "INCREASE BY..." bids. ***Please, make your final, best, and highest bid and you will get the lot at the lowest price available.***

Bidders' Payments

A 10% buyer's premium is added to the hammer price of each lot. Buyers pay postage, plus insurance on lots valued at over \$10.00.

Payment is due upon receipt of invoice. If you will be out of town for a while just after an auction closes, or are moving to your summer home about that time, please let EFOCC know at the time you place your bids.

Returning Lots

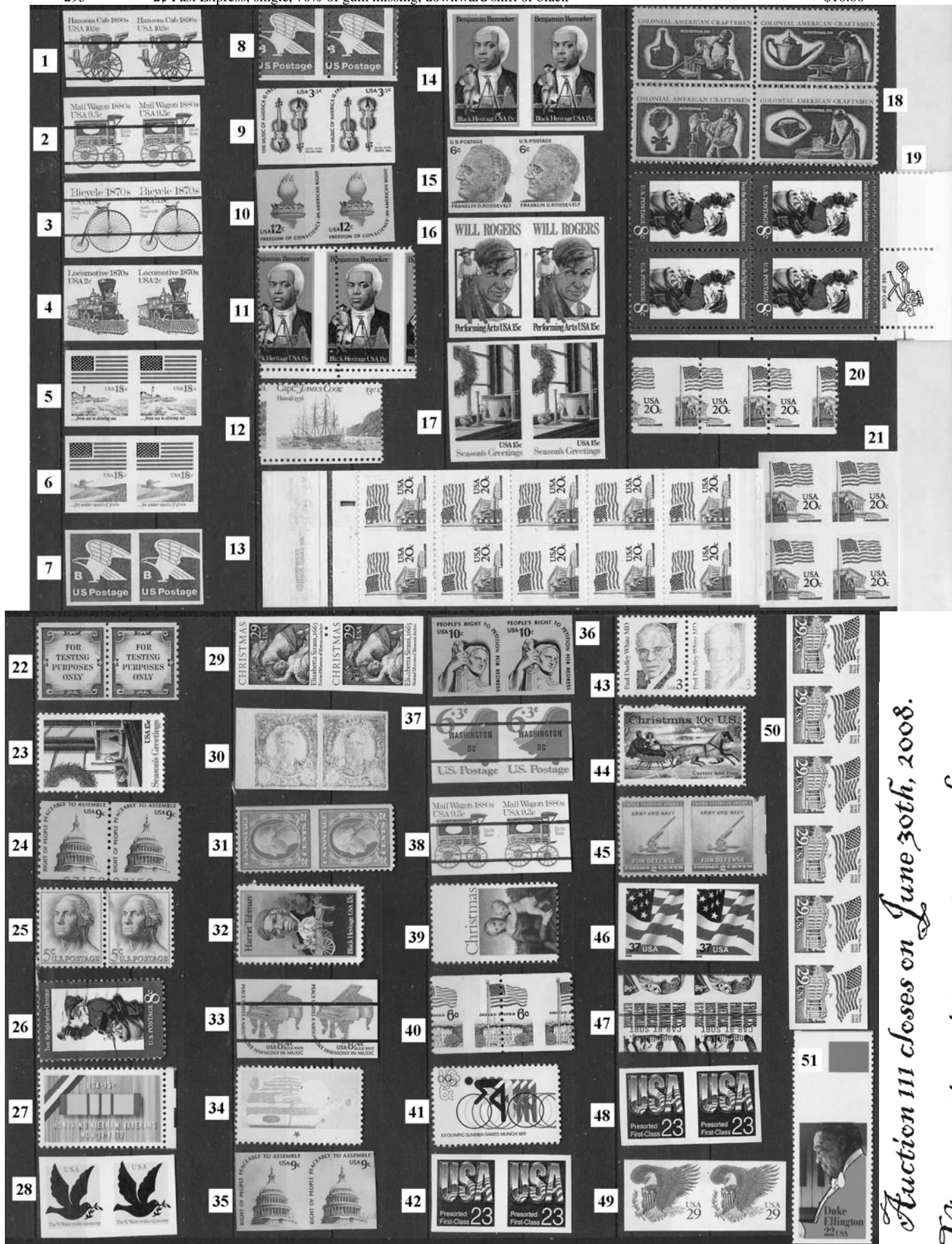
Within five (5) days of receipt of awarded lots, you may return any lot which is not described correctly provided such lot is still in its original condition. If an expertising certificate is a condition of bidding, please inform EFOCC of this before auction closes.

One Final Request

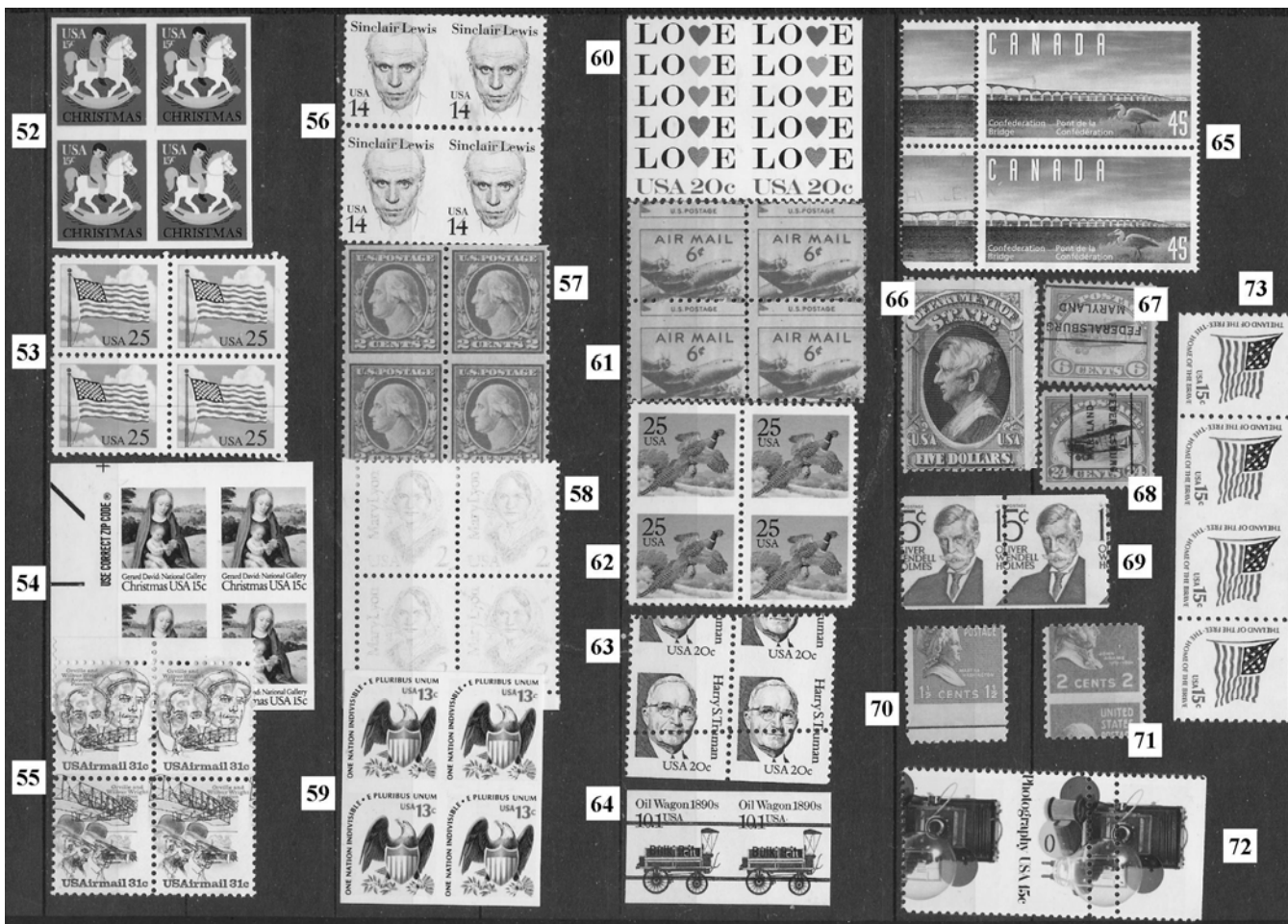
Please ***bid generously on donation lots*** whose monies go entirely to the benefit of the EFOCC.

28	2877	G Rate Make-up, mint single, doubling of red printing		\$15.00
29	2871Ac	29¢ Madonna/Child, imperforated vertical pair	\$550.00	\$400.00
30	557	5¢ T. Roosevelt, horizontal pair, printer's waste		\$30.00
31	499	2¢ Washington, vert. pair, blind perfs into bottom stamp, HR, w/PSE certificate		\$40.00
32	1744	13¢ H. Tubman, mint single missing most of yellow color		\$30.00
33	1645cc	8.4¢ Piano, imperfed coil pair		\$35.00
34	1556	10¢ Pioneer, missing all Giori press blue, w/normal stamp	\$800.00	\$400.00
35	1616a	9¢ Right to assemble, imperf. coil pair, gum stain lower edge	\$150.00	\$70.00
36	1617b	10¢ Right for redress, imperforated coil pair	\$60.00	\$50.00
37	1518c	6.3¢ Bell, imperforated coil pair	\$90.00	\$50.00
38	1903b	9.3¢ Mail Wagon, imperforated coil pair	\$100.00	\$60.00
39	1507	8¢ Christmas, mint, nh, og, misperforated		\$5.00
40	1338A	6¢ Flag o/White House, misperforated coil pair		\$5.00
41	1460	6¢ Bicycling, broken red ring		\$7.00
42	2607c	23¢ Presort, imperfed coil pair	\$75.00	\$55.00
43	2170	3¢ Dr. White, mint pair, right stamp light print		\$15.00
44	1551a	10¢ Christmas, buff omitted, with normal mint single	\$10.00	\$7.00
45	900c	2¢ Defense, fully imperfed between	\$40.00	\$20.00
46	3632a	37¢ Flag, imperfed pair	\$100.00	\$60.00
47	1297c	3¢ Parkman, miscut and imperfed coil pair		\$25.00
48	2607c	23¢ Presort, imperfed coil pair	\$75.00	\$55.00
49	2595b	29¢ Eagle b& Shield, booklet pair, no die cutting	\$150.00	\$110.00
50	2609a	29¢ Flag o/White House, mint strip/6, imperforate		\$30.00
51	2211	22¢ Ellington, margin single, imperf horizontally	\$825.00	\$350.00
52	1769a	15¢ Christmas, mint block/4, imperforated	\$180.00	\$120.00
53	2278	25¢ Flag & Clouds, mint block/4, horizontal blue line through bottom stamps		\$10.00
54	1799a	15¢ Christmas, mint ZIP block/4, imperforated	\$180.00	\$140.00
55	C91-2	31¢ Airmail, mint block/4, both portrait colors shifted up & misregistered		\$40.00
56	1856c	14¢ Sinclair Lewis, mint block/4, imperf between horizontally	\$18.00	\$12.00
57	540a	2¢ Washington, mint block/4, imperforate horizontally	\$110.00	\$75.00
58	2169	2¢ Mary Lyon, mint block/4, dry print		\$25.00
59	1596a	13¢ One Nation, mint block/4 imperforate	\$100.00	\$75.00
60	2072a	20¢ Love, mint pair, imperforate vertically	\$175.00	\$140.00
61	C39	6¢ Airmail, mint block/4, 2-way perforation shift		\$25.00
62	2283d	25¢ Pheasant, mint block/4, imperforate horizontally	\$75.00	\$45.00
63	1862	20¢ Truman, mint pair, slight diagonal perforation shift through HST's mouth		\$22.00
64	2130b	10.1¢ Oil Wagon, mint coil pair, imperfed between	\$85.00	\$60.00
65	?	45¢ Confederation Bridge, Canada, vertical used pair, interesting		Donation
66	068	\$5 State Department, no gum, overprinted "Facsimile"		Donation
67	C2	6¢ Airmail, no gum, HR, o/p Federalsberg, Maryland		Donation
68	C3	24¢ Jenny, no gum, precancel Federalsberg, Maryland		Donation
69		15¢ Holmes, misperfed mint coil pair		Donation
70	805	1.5¢ M. Washington, single, mint, NH, OG, misperfed		\$5.00
71	806	2¢ Adams, single, mint, NH, OG, misperfed		\$5.00
72	1758	15¢ Photography, vertical pair, hor. misperf, gutter within stamp		\$35.00
73	1618ce	15¢ Flag, coil strip/4, center stamps imperf between	\$150.00	\$120.00
74	1856d	14¢ S. Lewis, vertical strip/10, bottom 2 imperf between, balance misperfed		\$100.00
75	1595c	13¢ Liberty Bell, booklet pane, miscut to top		\$30.00
76	1213a	5¢ Washington, booklet pane, major miscut, 30% to left		\$35.00
77	1764-65	15¢ Trees, ZIP pair, hor. gutter down into stamps		\$35.00
78	2023	20¢ Assisi, block/4, horizontal perfs shifted down through head of St Francis		\$45.00
79	1304b	5¢ Washington, coil strip 2-1/2, imperforated	\$150.00	\$110.00
80	1894c	20¢ Flag o/Court, mint single, dark blue omitted	\$75.00	\$40.00
81	2228b	4¢ Stagecoach, imperforate coil pair	\$250.00	\$175.00
82	2259a	13.2¢ Coal Car, mint, imperforated coil pair	\$95.00	\$75.00
83	1299b	1¢ Jefferson, imperforated coil line pair	\$55.00	\$40.00
84	2603a	Bulk Rate, imperforated coil pair	\$25.00	\$15.00
85	1768c	15¢ Christmas, imperforated vertical pair	\$90.00	\$60.00
86	1622a	13¢ Flag o/Independence Hall, horizontal pair, vertically imperf between	\$50.00	\$35.00
87	2523b	29¢ Flag o/Mt Rushmore, imperforate coil pair	\$20.00	\$12.00
88	1305	6¢ F. D. R., 40% misperforated coil pair		\$15.00
89	1286A	12¢ Henry Ford, 2-way misperf		\$20.00
90	1735	A Rate, single, misperforated		\$8.00
91	1858	18¢ G. Mason, single, misperforated		\$7.00
92	1894	20¢ Flag o/Supreme Court, single, blue almost missing		\$18.00
93	1608	50¢ Love of Liberty, single, color & perforation shift		\$20.00

94	2280	25¢ Yosemite, misperforated coil pair	\$4.00
95	3053	20¢ Blue Jay, pair with die-cut shift	\$14.00
96	1402	8¢ Eisenhower, line coil strip/4, perforation shift	\$20.00
97	295	2¢ Fast Express, single, 70% of gum missing, downward shift of black	\$10.00



*Auction 111 closes on June 30th, 2008.
View auction pictures at www.efocc.org.*



*Auction 111 closes on June 30th, 2008.
View auction pictures at www.efccc.org.*

EFOCC Auction Consignment Form

EFOCC use – only ⇒ AUCTION #:

LOT #:

Consignor: _____
Address: _____

Country (if not U.S.) _____

Condition (circle): NH LH HH HR NG USED

Catalog No. _____

Please check if this is a donation lot: ☐

Telephone: (____) - _____

Catalog Value: _____

Email/Fax: _____

Please note Minimum Bid: \$ _____

EFOCC Membership No: _____

APS Membership No: _____

Description of item: {Please note any faults and fasten lots below this line or on the reverse side}

Instructions: Fill in all information. Attach each lot to the front of one form, using a stock card, face-down glassine or other mount. Use separate rigid sheet for larger lots and attach a completed form. No staples - please. Make sure it is easy for us to remove and re-insert each lot.Send consignment form(s) with lot(s) to: **McDevitt, 3561 Country Ct. N, Mobile, AL 36619-5335***For your protection, we recommend that you send lot(s) by registered or insured mail.***EFOCC Auction Bid Sheet**Name: _____ EFOCC #: _____ *New Bidders.....APS Membership*Address: _____ Phone: (____) _____ *appreciated: _____*City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ \$ _____
Please limit my purchases to:

Please execute the following bids for me in EFOCC Auction # _____

{Signature - all bid sheets must be signed}

{Date}

Earliest postmark wins tie bids!!

Lot#	Bid	Lot#	Bid	Lot#	Bid	Lot#	Bid	Lot#	Bid	Lot#	Bid

*Postage will be charged to the bidder. A 10% buyer's premium will be added to successful bids.***Mail bid sheets to: McDevitt, 3561 Country Ct. N, Mobile, AL 36619-5335**



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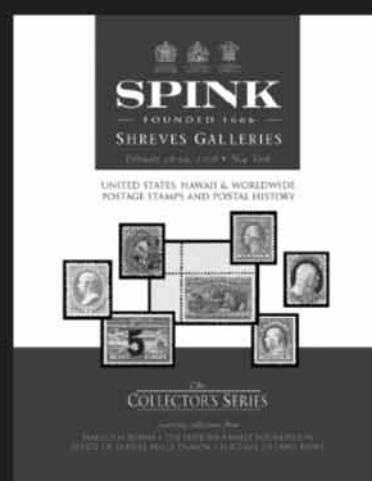
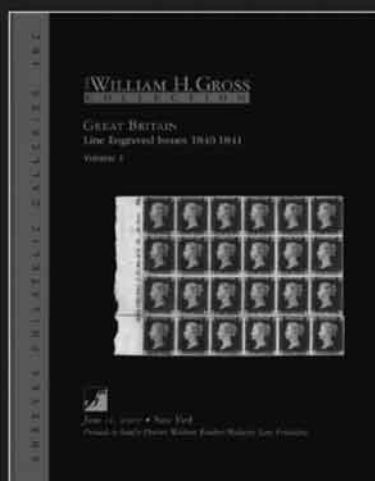
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